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**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. WA0037087**

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Olympia, Washington 98504-7600

In compliance with the provisions of
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
and
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act
(The Clean Water Act)
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq.

City of Tacoma
2201 Portland Avenue
Tacoma, WA 98421

Plant Location:

City of Tacoma Treatment Plant #1
2201 Portland Avenue
Tacoma, WA 98421

Receiving Water:

Commencement Bay, Puget Sound

Water Body I.D. No.:

47122C4H1
WA-10-0010

Discharge Location:

Latitude: 47° 16' 41.7" N
Longitude: 122° 25' 09" W

Plant Type:

Pure Oxygen – Activated Sludge Secondary
Treatment

is authorized to discharge in accordance with the special and general conditions that follow.

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Southwest Regional Manager
Water Quality Program
Washington State Department of Ecology

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS	4
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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1.	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS	6
A.	Effluent Limitations Before Upgrades	
B.	Effluent Limitations After Upgrades	
C.	Peak flow Treatment System Report	
D.	Mixing Zone Descriptions	
S2.	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	9
A.	Monitoring Schedule ⁽¹⁾	
B.	Sampling and Analytical Procedures	
C.	Flow Measurement	
D.	Laboratory Accreditation	
S3.	REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS	12
A.	Reporting	
B.	Records Retention	
C.	Recording of Results	
D.	Additional Monitoring by the Permittee	
E.	Noncompliance Notification	
F.	Reporting - Shellfish Protection	
S4.	FACILITY LOADING	14
A.	Design Criteria	
B.	Plans for Maintaining Adequate Capacity	
C.	Duty to Mitigate	
D.	Notification of New or Altered Sources	
E.	Infiltration and Inflow Evaluation	
F.	Waste load Assessment	
S5.	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	16
A.	Certified Operator	
B.	O & M Program	
C.	Short-term Reduction	
D.	Electrical Power Failure	
E.	Prevent Connection of Inflow	
F.	Bypass Procedures	
G.	Operations and Maintenance Manual	
S6.	PRETREATMENT	19
A.	General Requirements	
B.	Monitoring Requirements	
C.	Reporting of Monitoring Results	
D.	Local Limit Development	

S7.	RESIDUAL SOLIDS	24
S8.	ACUTE TOXICITY	24
	A. Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity	
	B. Monitoring for Compliance With an Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity	
	C. Response to Noncompliance With an Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity	
	D. Sampling and Reporting Requirements	
S9.	CHRONIC TOXICITY	27
	A. Effluent Characterization	
	B. Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity	
	C. Monitoring for Compliance With an Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity	
	D. Response to Noncompliance With an Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity	
	E. Monitoring When There Is No Permit Limit for Chronic Toxicity	
	F. Sampling and Reporting Requirements	
S10.	SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW ELIMINATION PROGRAM.....	31
S11.	OUTFALL EVALUATION	32
GENERAL CONDITIONS		
G1.	SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS.....	33
G2.	RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY	33
G3.	PERMIT ACTIONS	34
G4.	REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION	35
G5.	PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED	35
G6.	COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES	35
G7.	DUTY TO REAPPLY	35
G9.	REDUCED PRODUCTION FOR COMPLIANCE	36
G10.	REMOVED SUBSTANCES	36
G11.	DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION.....	36
G12.	OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR.....	37
G13.	ADDITIONAL MONITORING	37
G14.	PAYMENT OF FEES.....	37
G15.	PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS.....	37
G16.	UPSET	37
G17.	PROPERTY RIGHTS.....	38
G18.	DUTY TO COMPLY	38
G19.	TOXIC POLLUTANTS.....	38
G20.	PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING	38
G21.	REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES.....	38
G22.	REPORTING ANTICIPATED NON-COMPLIANCE.....	38
G23.	REPORTING OTHER INFORMATION	39
G24.	COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES	39

SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS

Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this permit for additional submittal requirements.

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S1.B.	Final Peak Flow Treatment System Report	Once	Within 6 months after four years of data gathering
S1.C.	Annual Peak Flow Treatment System Progress Report	Annually	June 30 th of the following year if a flow blending event occurred
S3.	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly	
S3.E	Noncompliance Notification	As necessary	
S3.F	Shellfish Protection	As necessary	
S4.B.	Plans for Maintaining Adequate Capacity	As necessary	
S4.C.	Notification of New or Altered Sources	As necessary	
S4.E.	Infiltration and Inflow Evaluation	Annually	March 15, 2005
S4.F.	Waste load Assessment	Annually	March 15, 2005
S6.A.5.	Pretreatment Report	Annually	March 15, 2005
S8.B.	Acute Toxicity Compliance Monitoring Reports	Quarterly	June 15, 2004
S8.C	Acute Toxicity: "Causes and Preventative Measures for Transient Events."	As necessary	
S8.C	Acute Toxicity TI/TRE Plan	As necessary	
S9.A	Chronic Toxicity Characterization Data	Quarterly for one year	Testing shall begin June, 2004
S9.A	Chronic Toxicity Tests Characterization Summary Report	1/permit cycle	June 15, 2005
S9.C	Chronic Toxicity Compliance Monitoring Reports	If necessary semi-annually for the remainder of the permit term.	If necessary compliance testing shall begin June, 2005, and the first monitoring report is due August 15, 2005.
S9.D	Chronic Toxicity: "Causes and Preventative Measures for Transient Events."	As necessary	
S9.D	Chronic Toxicity TI/TRE Plan	As necessary	

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S9.E	Chronic Toxicity Effluent Characterization with Permit Renewal Application	2/permit cycle if there is no permit limit for chronic toxicity	Once in the last summer & once in the last winter prior to submission of the renewal application.
S10.	Sanitary Sewer Overflow Elimination Progress Report	Annually	March 15, 2005
S11.	Outfall Evaluation	1/permit cycle	Submit report along with application for permit renewal.
G1.	Notice of Change in Authorization	as necessary	
G4.	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
G5.	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G7.	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	January 1, 2009
G21	Notice of Planned Changes	As necessary	
G22	Reporting Anticipated Non-compliance	As necessary	

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations Before Upgrades

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a level in excess of, that identified and authorized by this permit shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the submittal to the Department of Ecology (Department) of the Declaration of Construction of Water Pollution Control Facilities for the completion of the treatment plant upgrades, the Permittee is authorized to discharge municipal wastewater at the permitted location subject to complying with the following limitations:

	EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS ^a : OUTFALL # 001	
Parameter	Average Monthly	Average Weekly
Biochemical Oxygen Demand ^b (5 day)	30 mg/L, 9,508 lbs/day 85% minimum removal	45 mg/L, 14,261 lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids ^b	30 mg/L, 9,508 lbs/day 85% minimum removal	45 mg/L, 14,261 lbs/day
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	200 cfu/100 mL	400 cfu/100 mL
pH ^c	Daily minimum is equal to or greater than 6 and the daily maximum is less than or equal to 9.	
Parameter	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily ^d
Total Residual Chlorine	0.124 mg/L	0.325 mg/L
Acute Toxicity	No acute toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC).	
Chronic Toxicity ^e	No chronic toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the chronic critical effluent concentration (CCEC).	
^a The average monthly and weekly effluent limitations are based on the arithmetic mean of the samples taken with the exception of fecal coliform, which is based on the geometric mean.		
^b The average monthly effluent concentration for BOD ₅ and Total Suspended Solids shall not exceed 30 mg/L or 15 percent of the respective monthly average influent concentrations, whichever is more stringent.		
Headworks loadings received from other NPDES permitted facilities or internal return flows shall not be included in the calculation to determine compliance with minimum removal requirements.		
^c Indicates the range of permitted values. When pH is continuously monitored, excursions between 5.0 and 6.0, or 9.0 and 10.0 shall not be considered violations provided no single excursion exceeds 60 minutes in length and total excursions do not exceed 7 hours and 30 minutes per month. Any excursions below 5.0 and above 10.0 are violations. The instantaneous maximum and minimum pH shall be reported monthly.		

Modification Date: March 17, 2006

^dThe maximum daily effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day.

^eThe Permittee has an effluent limit for chronic toxicity only if any of the tests conducted for effluent characterization shows a significant difference between the control and the ACEC at the 0.05 level of significance using hypothesis testing (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001).

B. Effluent Limitations After Upgrades

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a level in excess of, that identified and authorized by this permit shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

Upon submittal to the Department of the Declaration of Construction of Water Pollution Control Facilities for completion of the treatment plant upgrades, the Permittee is authorized to discharge municipal wastewater at the permitted location subject to complying with the following limitations:

	EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS ^a : OUTFALL # 001	
Parameter	Average Monthly	Average Weekly
Biochemical Oxygen Demand ^b (5 day)	30 mg/L, 15,012 lbs/day 85% minimum removal	45 mg/L, 22,518 lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids ^b	30 mg/L, 15,012 lbs/day 85% minimum removal	45 mg/L, 22,518 lbs/day
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	100 cfu/100 mL	200 cfu/100 mL
pH ^c	Daily minimum is equal to or greater than 6 and the daily maximum is less than or equal to 9.	
Parameter	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily ^d
Total Residual Chlorine	0.124 mg/L	0.325 mg/L
Acute Toxicity	No acute toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC).	
Chronic Toxicity ^e	No chronic toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the chronic critical effluent concentration (CCEC).	
Flow Blending ^f	Flow splitting and blending shall only be allowed to occur when the instantaneous peak flow to the headworks equals or exceeds 60 MGD.	

^aThe average monthly and weekly effluent limitations are based on the arithmetic mean of the samples taken with the exception of fecal coliform, which is based on the geometric mean.

^bThe average monthly effluent concentration for BOD₅ and Total Suspended Solids shall not exceed 30 mg/L or 15 percent of the respective monthly average influent concentrations, whichever is more stringent.

Headworks loadings received from other NPDES permitted facilities or internal return flows shall not be included in the calculation to determine compliance with minimum removal requirements.

^cIndicates the range of permitted values. When pH is continuously monitored, excursions between 5.0 and 6.0, or 9.0 and 10.0 shall not be considered violations provided no single excursion exceeds 60 minutes in length and total excursions do not exceed 7 hours and 30 minutes per month. Any excursions below 5.0 and above 10.0 are violations. The instantaneous maximum and minimum pH shall be reported monthly.

^dThe maximum daily effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day.

^eThe Permittee has an effluent limit for chronic toxicity only if any of the tests conducted for effluent characterization shows a significant difference between the control and the ACEC at the 0.05 level of significance using hypothesis testing (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001).

^fFor the purposes of this permit, flow blending is defined as the intentional routing of high, wet-weather flows around the biological secondary treatment system, treatment of such flows through the peak flow treatment system and recombination of these flows with those from the biological secondary treatment system for disinfection and discharge through the outfall. All flows blended in this manner are subject to the same effluent limitations as flows from the biological secondary treatment system.

C. Peak flow Treatment System Report

After four years with one or more flow blending event, the Permittee shall submit a Peak Flow Treatment System report to the Department. Annual progress reports shall also be prepared and submitted to the Department by June 30, of each year if a flow blending event occurred during the previous calendar year.

The annual progress report shall contain information on: total and soluble BOD₅ removal, TSS removal, and priority metals removal, on a concentration and total mass basis for the peak flow treatment system and the conventional treatment system while flow blending. Acute and chronic toxicity results of final blended flow shall be compared to the acute and chronic toxicity results of the final effluent when flow blending was not occurring.

The Peak Flow System Report shall include: monthly and annual total mass loadings to the receiving water for BOD₅, TSS, and priority metals; the performance of the conventional treatment train; and the frequency and magnitude of sanitary sewer overflows. The results shall be compared with similar peak flow periods before and after the peak flow system was installed.

D. Mixing Zone Descriptions

The maximum boundaries of the mixing zones are defined as follows:

The maximum boundaries of the Tacoma Central #1 Wastewater Facility mixing zones are defined for estuarine waters as follows:

The maximum size of the mixing zone shall not extend in any horizontal direction from the discharge port(s) for a distance greater than two hundred feet (200 feet) plus the depth

of water over the discharge port(s) as measured during mean lower low water (110 feet); and not occupy greater than 25 percent of the width of the water body as measured during mean lower low water.

The chronic mixing zone is a radial horizontal distance of 310 feet from each diffuser port.

The acute mixing zone shall not extend beyond ten percent of the distance to the chronic mixing zone. The acute mixing zone is described as a cylinder centered around each diffuser port extending from the bottom to the surface with a radius of 31 feet.

S2. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Schedule⁽¹⁾

Category	Parameter	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Wastewater Influent	Flow	MGD	continuous ⁽²⁾	record daily totalizer
Wastewater Influent	BOD ₅	mg/L lbs/day	3/week; and daily while flow blending	24-hour flow weighted composite
Wastewater Influent	TSS	mg/L lbs/day	4/week; and daily while flow blending	24-hour flow weighted composite
Wastewater Influent	Priority Pollutant Metals	mg/L	quarterly ⁽³⁾	24-hour flow weighted composite
Wastewater Influent	Priority Pollutant Scan	mg/L	yearly ⁽⁴⁾	24-hour flow weighted composite
Wastewater Effluent	Flow	MGD	continuous ⁽²⁾	record daily totalizer
Wastewater Effluent	Temperature	°C	daily (7/week)	grab/meter
Wastewater Effluent	BOD ₅	mg/L lbs/day	3/week; and daily while flow blending	24-hour flow weighted composite
Wastewater Effluent	TSS	mg/L lbs/day	4/week; and daily while flow blending	24-hour flow weighted composite
Wastewater Effluent	Fecal Coliform	cfu/100ml	daily (7/week); and at least three per event ⁽⁵⁾ while flow blending	grab
Wastewater Effluent	pH	Standard Units	daily (7/week); and at least three per event ⁽⁵⁾ while flow blending	measurement

Category	Parameter	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Wastewater Effluent	Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	daily (7/week); and at least three per event ⁽⁵⁾ while flow blending	grab
Wastewater Effluent	Total Ammonia (as NH ₃ -N)	mg/L	1/week; and at least three per event ⁽⁵⁾ while flow blending	grab
Wastewater Effluent	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	daily (7/week); and at least three per event ⁽⁵⁾ while flow blending	grab
Wastewater Effluent	Priority Pollutant Metals	mg/L	quarterly ⁽³⁾ ; and once per year while flow blending	24-hour flow weighted composite
Wastewater Effluent	Priority Pollutant Scan	mg/L	yearly ⁽⁴⁾	24-hour flow weighted composite
Biosolids	Priority Pollutant Metals	mg/L	quarterly ⁽³⁾	grab
Biosolids	Priority Pollutant Scan	mg/L	yearly ⁽⁴⁾	grab
Wastewater Effluent	Acute Toxicity Compliance Monitoring		quarterly ⁽³⁾ ; and once per year while flow blending	24-hour flow weighted composite
Wastewater Effluent	Chronic Toxicity Characterization		Per S9.A quarterly ⁽³⁾ for one year; and once per year while flow blending for the remainder of the permit term	24-hour flow weighted composite
Wastewater Effluent	Chronic Toxicity Compliance Monitoring		if necessary per S9.C quarterly ⁽³⁾ for the remainder of the permit term; and once per year while flow blending	24-hour flow weighted composite
Blended Flow Final Effluent	Total Flow	MG	once for each flow blending event ⁽⁶⁾	calculate
Blended Flow Final Effluent	Duration of Discharge	hours	once for each flow blending event ⁽⁶⁾	calculate

Category	Parameter	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Peak Flow Treatment System Effluent	BOD ₅	mg/L lbs/day	once for each flow blending event ⁽⁶⁾	Flow weighted composite samples
Peak Flow Treatment System Effluent	Soluble BOD ₅	mg/L lbs/day	once for each flow blending event ⁽⁶⁾	Flow weighted composite samples
Peak Flow Treatment System Effluent	TSS	mg/L lbs/day	once for each flow blending event ⁽⁶⁾	Flow weighted composite samples
Peak Flow Treatment System Effluent	Priority Pollutant Metals	mg/L	yearly ⁽⁴⁾	Flow weighted composite samples

⁽¹⁾For all monitoring, the permittee shall use methods that can achieve a method detection level (MDL) equal to 0.1 times the effluent limitation or the most sensitive EPA approved method, whichever is greater. If the analytical result for any sample is below the MDL, the permittee shall report “less than {numeric MDL}” on the DMR. For purposes of averaging results, the permittee shall use actual values for all values above the MDL and zero for values below the MDL.

⁽²⁾Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, for power failure, or for unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. Sampling shall be taken every four hours when continuous monitoring is not possible.

⁽³⁾Quarterly is defined as: March, June, September, and December of each year.

⁽⁴⁾Yearly is defined as March of each year.

⁽⁵⁾ A minimum of three samples shall be collected during each flow blending event, a sample shall be taken at the beginning, middle, and end of the discharge. The middle of the discharge shall be a sample collected in the projected middle third of the flow blending event. If more than one sample per day is collected the daily value reported is the arithmetic average of the results from the individual test except for total residual chlorine which shall be the maximum value recorded from the individual tests. All of the samples collected during the 7-day or 30-day period are to be used in determining the weekly and monthly averages. The individual results from a flow blending event along with the flow at the time each sample was collected, and the date and time each sample was collected, shall be reported on a separate sheet and submitted with the DMR.

⁽⁶⁾The total volume of flow and the date and time of the start and termination of each flow blending event shall be reported on a separate sheet and submitted with the DMR.

B. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this permit shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored parameters, including representative sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets, and maintenance-related conditions affecting effluent quality.

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit shall conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test*

Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants contained in 40 CFR Part 136 or to the latest revision of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (APHA), unless otherwise specified in this permit or approved in writing by the Department.

C. Flow Measurement

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the quantity of monitored flows. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted industry standard for that type of device. Frequency of calibration shall be in conformance with manufacturer's recommendations and at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year. Calibration records shall be maintained for at least three years.

D. Laboratory Accreditation

All monitoring data required by the Department shall be prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of, *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories*, Chapter 173-50 Washington Administrative Code (WAC). Flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement. Conductivity and pH shall be accredited if the laboratory must otherwise be registered or accredited. The Department exempts crops, soils, and hazardous waste data from this requirement pending accreditation of laboratories for analysis of these media.

S3. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee shall monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions. The falsification of information submitted to the Department shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

A. Reporting

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit. Monitoring results shall be submitted monthly. Monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period shall be summarized, reported, and submitted on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided, or otherwise approved, by the Department. DMR forms shall be received by the Department no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed monitoring period, unless otherwise specified in this permit. Priority pollutant analysis data shall be submitted no later than 45 days following the monitoring period. Unless otherwise specified, all toxicity test data shall be submitted within 60 days after the sample date. The report(s) shall be sent to the Department of Ecology, Southwest Regional Office, P.O. Box 47775, Olympia, Washington 98504-7775.

All laboratory reports providing data for organic and metal parameters shall include the following information: sampling date, sample location, date of analysis, parameter name, CAS number, analytical method/ number, method detection limit (MDL), laboratory practical quantitation limit (PQL), reporting units, and concentration detected.

Discharge Monitoring Report forms must be submitted monthly whether or not the facility was discharging. If there was no discharge during a given monitoring period, submit the form as required with the words "no discharge" entered in place of the monitoring results.

B. Records Retention

The Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three years. Such information shall include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by the Department.

C. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee shall record the following information: (1) the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling or measurement; (2) the individual who performed the sampling or measurement; (3) the dates the analyses were performed; (4) the individual who performed the analyses; (5) the analytical techniques or methods used; and (6) the results of all analyses.

D. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit using test procedures specified by Condition S2 of this permit, then the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's DMR.

E. Noncompliance Notification

In the event the Permittee is unable to comply with any of the terms and conditions of this permit due to any cause, the Permittee shall:

1. Immediately take action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance, correct the problem and, if applicable, repeat sampling and analysis of any noncompliance immediately and submit the results to the Department within 30 days after becoming aware of the violation.
2. Immediately notify the Department of the failure to comply.
3. Submit a detailed written report to the Department within 30 days (five days for upsets and bypasses), unless requested earlier by the Department. The report shall contain a description of the noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

F. Reporting - Shellfish Protection

Unauthorized discharges such as collection system overflows, plant bypasses, or failure of the disinfection system, shall be reported immediately to the Department of Ecology and the Department of Health, Shellfish Program. The Department of Ecology's Southwest Regional Office 24-hour number is (360) 407-6300, and the Department of Health's Shellfish 24-hour number is (360) 236-3330.

S4. FACILITY LOADING

A. Design Criteria

Existing Design Criteria: Until the submittal to the Department of the Declaration of Construction of Water Pollution Control Facilities for the completion of the treatment plant upgrades, flows or waste loadings of the following design criteria for the permitted treatment facility shall not be exceeded:

Monthly average wet weather flow:	<u>38 MGD</u>
BOD ₅ influent loading for maximum month:	<u>127,000 lbs/day</u>
TSS influent loading for maximum month:	<u>93,400 lbs/day</u>

Design Criteria After Upgrades Have Been Completed: Upon submittal to the Department of the Declaration of Construction of Water Pollution Control Facilities for completion of the treatment plant upgrades, the flows or waste loadings of the following design criteria for the permitted treatment facility shall not be exceeded:

Wet season peak day flow:	<u>150 MGD</u>
Average flow for the maximum month:	<u>60 MGD</u>
BOD ₅ influent loading for maximum month:	<u>127,000 lbs/day</u>
TSS influent loading for maximum month:	<u>114,000 lbs/day</u>

B. Plans for Maintaining Adequate Capacity

When the actual flow or waste load reaches 85 percent of any one of the design criteria in S4.A for three consecutive months, or when the projected increases would reach design capacity within five years, whichever occurs first, the Permittee shall submit to the Department, a plan and a schedule for continuing to maintain capacity at the facility sufficient to achieve the effluent limitations and other conditions of this permit. This plan shall address any of the following actions or any others necessary to meet this objective.

1. Analysis of the present design including the introduction of any process modifications that would establish the ability of the existing facility to achieve the effluent limits and other requirements of this permit at specific levels in excess of the existing design criteria specified in paragraph A above.
2. Reduction or elimination of excessive infiltration and inflow of uncontaminated ground and surface water into the sewer system.
3. Limitation on future sewer extensions or connections or additional waste loads.
4. Modification or expansion of facilities necessary to accommodate increased flow or waste load.
5. Reduction of industrial or commercial flows or waste loads to allow for increasing sanitary flow or waste load.

Engineering documents associated with the plan must meet the requirements of WAC 173-240-060, "Engineering Report," and be approved by the Department prior to any construction. The plan shall specify any contracts, ordinances, methods for financing, or other arrangements necessary to achieve this objective.

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee is required to take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment

D. Notification of New or Altered Sources

The Permittee shall submit written notice to the Department whenever any new discharge or a substantial change in volume or character of an existing discharge into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) is proposed which: (1) would interfere with the operation of, or exceed the design capacity of, any portion of the POTW; (2) is not part of an approved general sewer plan or approved plans and specifications; or (3) would be subject to pretreatment standards under 40 CFR Part 403 and Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act. This notice shall include an evaluation of the POTW's ability to adequately transport and treat the added flow and/or waste load, the quality and volume of effluent to be discharged to the POTW, and the anticipated impact on the Permittee's effluent [40 CFR 122.42(b)].

E. Infiltration and Inflow Evaluation

1. The Permittee shall conduct an infiltration and inflow evaluation. Refer to the U.S. EPA publication, *I/I Analysis and Project Certification*, available as Publication No. 97-03 at: Publications Office, Department of Ecology, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, Washington 98504-7600. Plant monitoring records may be used to assess measurable infiltration and inflow.

2. A report shall be prepared which summarizes any measurable infiltration and inflow. If infiltration and inflow have increased by more than 15 percent from that found in the first report based on equivalent rainfall, the report shall contain a plan and a schedule for: (1) locating the sources of infiltration and inflow; and (2) correcting the problem.
3. The report shall be submitted by **March 15, 2005**, and annually thereafter.

F. Waste load Assessment

The Permittee shall conduct an annual assessment of their flow and waste load and submit a report to the Department by **March 15, 2005**, and annually thereafter. The report shall contain the following: an indication of compliance or noncompliance with the permit effluent limitations; a comparison between the existing and design monthly average flow for the maximum month, peak flows, BOD and total suspended solids loadings; and (except for the first report) the percentage increase in these parameters since the last annual report. The report shall also state the present and design population or population equivalent, projected population growth rate, and the estimated date upon which the design capacity is projected to be reached, according to the most restrictive of the parameters above. The interval for review and reporting may be modified if the Department determines that a different frequency is sufficient.

S5. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, which are installed by a Permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

A. Certified Operator

An operator certified for at least a Class IV plant by the state of Washington shall be in responsible charge of the day-to-day operation of the wastewater treatment plant. An operator certified for at least a Class III plant shall be in charge during all regularly scheduled shifts.

B. O & M Program

The Permittee shall institute an adequate operation and maintenance program for their entire sewage system. Maintenance records shall be maintained on all major electrical and mechanical components of the treatment plant, as well as the sewage system and pumping stations. Such records shall clearly specify the frequency and type of maintenance recommended by the manufacturer and shall show the frequency and type of maintenance performed. These maintenance records shall be available for inspection at all times.

C. Short-term Reduction

If a Permittee contemplates a reduction in the level of treatment that would cause a violation of permit discharge limitations on a short-term basis for any reason, and such reduction cannot be avoided, the Permittee shall give written notification to the Department, if possible, 30 days prior to such activities, detailing the reasons for, length of time of, and the potential effects of the reduced level of treatment. This notification does not relieve the Permittee of their obligations under this permit.

D. Electrical Power Failure

The Permittee is responsible for maintaining adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated wastes or wastes not treated in accordance with the requirements of this permit during electrical power failure at the treatment plant and/or sewage lift stations either by means of alternate power sources, standby generator, or retention of inadequately treated wastes. The Permittee shall maintain Reliability Class II (EPA 430-99-74-001) at the wastewater treatment plant, which requires primary sedimentation and disinfection.

E. Prevent Connection of Inflow

The Permittee shall strictly enforce their sewer ordinances and not allow the connection of inflow (roof drains, foundation drains, etc.) to the sanitary sewer system.

F. Bypass Procedures

Bypass, which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass unless one of the following circumstances (1, 2, or 3) is applicable. Note: Flow splitting and blending as allowed under this permit and described in the Department approved Facility Plan is not considered a bypass under this section.

1. Bypass for essential maintenance without the potential to cause violation of permit limits or conditions.

Bypass is authorized if it is for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limitations or other conditions of this permit, or adversely impact public health as determined by the Department prior to the bypass. The Permittee shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.

2. Bypass which is unavoidable, unanticipated and results in noncompliance of this permit.

This bypass is permitted only if:

- a. Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of

natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.

- b. There are no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime (but not if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance), or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
- c. The Department is properly notified of the bypass as required in Condition S3E of this permit.

3. Bypass which is anticipated and has the potential to result in noncompliance of this permit

The Permittee shall notify the Department at least 30 days before the planned date of bypass. The notice shall contain: (1) a description of the bypass and its cause; (2) an analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing; (3) a cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment; (4) the minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative; (5) a recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass; (6) the projected date of bypass initiation; (7) a statement of compliance with State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA); (8) a request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-110, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated; and (9) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

For probable construction bypasses, the need to bypass is to be identified as early in the planning process as possible. The analysis required above shall be considered during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and shall be included to the extent practical. In cases where the probable need to bypass is determined early, continued analysis is necessary up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

The Department will consider the following prior to issuing an administrative order for this type bypass:

- a. If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this permit.
- b. If there are feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

- c. If the bypass is planned and scheduled to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

After consideration of the above and the adverse effects of the proposed bypass and any other relevant factors, the Department will approve or deny the request. The public shall be notified and given an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible. Approval of a request to bypass will be by administrative order issued by the Department under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.48.120.

G. Operations and Maintenance Manual

The approved Operations and Maintenance Manual shall be kept available at the treatment plant and all operators shall follow the instructions and procedures of this manual. The O&M Manual shall be reviewed by the Permittee at least annually and substantial changes or updates shall be submitted to the Department whenever they are incorporated into the manual.

S6. PRETREATMENT

A. General Requirements

1. The Permittee shall implement the Wastewater Pretreatment Program in accordance with the legal authorities, policies, procedures, and financial provisions described in the Permittee's approved pretreatment program submittal entitled "Industrial Pretreatment Program" and dated October 7, 1994; as amended; and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403). At a minimum, the following pretreatment implementation activities shall be undertaken by the Permittee:
 - a. Enforce categorical pretreatment standards promulgated pursuant to Section 307(b) and (c) of the Federal Clean Water Act (hereinafter, the Act), prohibited discharge standards as set forth in 40 CFR 403.5, local limitations specified in Section 12.08.040 of Ordinance 27003, any approved revisions thereto, or state standards, which ever are most stringent or apply at the time of issuance or modification of a local industrial waste discharge permit. Locally derived limitations shall be defined as pretreatment standards under Section 307(d) of the Act and shall not be limited to categorical industrial facilities.
 - b. Issue wastewater discharge permits to all significant industrial users [SIUs, as defined in 40 CFR 403.3(t)(i)(ii)] contributing to the treatment system, including those from other jurisdictions. Industrial waste discharge permits shall contain as a minimum, all the requirements of 40 CFR 403.8 (f)(1)(iii).
 - c. Maintain and update, as necessary, records identifying the nature, character, and volume of pollutants contributed by industrial users to the POTW. Records shall be maintained for at least a three-year period.

- d. Perform inspections, surveillance, and monitoring activities on industrial users to determine and/or confirm compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. A thorough inspection of SIUs shall be conducted annually. Frequency of regular local monitoring of SIU wastewaters shall normally be commensurate with the character and volume of the wastewater but shall not be less than once per year. Sample collection and analysis shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.12(b)(5)(ii)-(v) and 40 CFR Part 136.
- e. Enforce and obtain remedies for noncompliance by any industrial users with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. Once violations have been identified, the Permittee shall take timely and appropriate enforcement action to address the noncompliance. The Permittee's action shall follow its enforcement response procedures and any approved amendments, thereof.
- f. Publish, annually in the largest daily newspaper in the Permittee's service area, a list of all industrial users which, at any time in the previous 12 months, were in significant noncompliance as defined in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii).
- g. If the Permittee elects to conduct sampling of a SIU's discharge in lieu of the user self-monitoring, it shall sample and analyze for all regulated pollutants in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.12(b)(5)(ii)-(v), 40 CFR 403.12(g), and 40 CFR Part 136. The character and volume of the samples shall be representative of the discharge and shall provide adequate data to determine compliance, but in no case should sampling occur less than two times per year.
- h. Once per permit cycle (by December 15, 2008, if not on a rotating basis of 20 percent/year) confirm the proper categorization of each non-domestic source of pollutants following the Department guidance "Conducting an Industrial User Survey." Also, develop and maintain a database which includes the categorization of each non-domestic discharger which is either an SIU or a minor industrial user [including all SIUs which have been downgraded in accordance with 403.3(t)(2)]. The database shall include a list of those industries for which a signed IU Survey form has been determined to be necessary in order to ensure that potential sources of pollution are aware of their requirements under the pretreatment program. The database shall include the information necessary to demonstrate compliance with each requirement of 403.8(f)(6) and 403.12(i)(1).
- i. Maintain adequate staff, funds, and equipment to implement its pretreatment program.
- j. Establish, where necessary, contracts or legally binding agreements with contributing jurisdictions to ensure compliance with applicable pretreatment requirements by commercial or industrial users within these jurisdictions. These contracts or agreements shall identify the agency

responsible for the various implementation and enforcement activities to be performed in the contributing jurisdiction. In addition, the Permittee shall be required to develop a Memorandum of Understanding (or Interlocal Agreement) that outlines the specific roles, responsibilities, and pretreatment activities of each jurisdiction.

2. The Permittee shall implement the Accidental Spill Prevention Program described in the approved Industrial Pretreatment Program dated October 7, 1994.
3. The Permittee shall periodically evaluate whether each Significant Industrial User needs a plan to control slug discharges. For purposes of this subsection, a slug discharge is any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature not specifically authorized by the pretreatment permit, such as an accidental spill or unauthorized batch discharge. The results of such activities shall be available to the Department upon request. If the Permittee decides that a slug control plan is needed, the plan shall contain, at a minimum, the following elements:
 - a. Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges.
 - b. Description of stored chemicals.
 - c. Procedures for immediately notifying the Permittee of slug discharges, including any discharge that would violate a prohibition under 40 CFR 403.5(b), with procedures for follow-up written notification within five days.
 - d. If necessary, procedures to prevent adverse impact from accidental spills, including inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site run-off, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and/or measures and equipment necessary for emergency response.
4. Whenever it has been determined, on the basis of information provided to or obtained by the Department, that any waste source contributes pollutants to the Permittee's treatment works in violation of Subsection (b), (c), or (d) of Section 307 of the Act, and the Permittee has not taken adequate corrective action, the Department shall notify the Permittee of this determination. Failure by the Permittee to commence an appropriate enforcement action within 30 days of this notification may result in appropriate enforcement action by the Department against the source and/or the Permittee.
5. Pretreatment Report

The Permittee shall provide to the Department an annual report that briefly describes its program activities during the previous calendar year. This report shall be submitted no later than **March 15**, of each year to: Washington

Department of Ecology, Southwest Regional Office, P.O. Box 47775, Olympia, Washington 98504-7775.

The report shall include the following information:

- a. The updated industrial user inventory as described in section S6.A.1.h.
- b. Results of wastewater sampling at the treatment plant as specified in Section S2. The Permittee shall calculate removal rates for each pollutant and evaluate the adequacy of the existing local limitations in Section 12.08.040 of Ordinance 27003 in prevention of treatment plant interference, pass through of pollutants that could affect receiving water quality, and sludge contamination.
- c. Status of program implementation, including:
 - (1) Any substantial modifications to the pretreatment program as originally approved by the Department, including staffing and funding levels.
 - (2) Any interference, upset, or permit violations experienced at the POTW that are directly attributable to wastes from industrial users.
 - (3) Listing of industrial users inspected and/or monitored, and a summary of the results.
 - (4) Listing of industrial users scheduled for inspection and/or monitoring for the next year, and expected frequencies.
 - (5) Listing of industrial users notified of promulgated pretreatment standards and/or local standards as required in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(iii). Indicate which industrial users are on compliance schedules and the final date of compliance for each.
 - (6) Listing of industrial users issued industrial wastewater discharge permits.
 - (7) Planned changes in the pretreatment program implementation plan. (See subsection A.6. below.)
- d. Status of compliance activities, including:
 - (1) Listing of industrial users that failed to submit baseline monitoring reports or any other reports required under 40 CFR 403.12 and Chapter 12.08 of the Permittee's industrial wastewater pretreatment program, dated October 7, 1994.

- (2) Listing of industrial users that were at any time during the reporting period not complying with federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or with applicable compliance schedules for achieving those standards, and the duration of such noncompliance.
 - (3) Summary of enforcement activities and other corrective actions taken or planned against non-complying industrial users. The Permittee shall supply to the Department a copy of the public notice of facilities that were in significant noncompliance.
6. The Permittee shall request and obtain approval from the Department prior to implementing any significant changes to the local pretreatment program as approved. The procedure of 40 CFR 403.18 (b) & (c) shall be followed.

B. Monitoring Requirements

The Permittee shall monitor its influent, effluent, and biosolids for the priority pollutants identified in Tables II and III of Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 122 as amended and any other pollutants expected from non-domestic sources using U.S. EPA-approved procedures for collection, preservation, storage, and analysis. Influent, effluent, and sludge samples shall be tested for the priority pollutant metals (Table III, 40 CFR 122, Appendix D) on a quarterly basis throughout the term of this permit. Influent, effluent, and sludge samples shall be tested for the organic priority pollutants (Table II, 40 CFR 122, Appendix D) on an annual basis.

1. The POTW influent and effluent shall be sampled on a day when industrial discharges are occurring at normal to maximum levels. Samples for the analysis of acid and base/neutral extractable compounds and metals shall be 24-hour composites. Samples for the analysis of volatile organic compounds shall be collected using grab sampling techniques at equal intervals for the total of four grab samples per day.

A single analysis for volatile pollutants (Method 624) may be run for each monitoring day by compositing equal volumes of each grab sample directly in the GC purge and trap apparatus in the laboratory, with no less than 1 ml of each grab included in the composite.

Unless otherwise indicated, all reported test data for metals shall represent the total amount of the constituent present in all phases, whether solid, suspended, or dissolved, elemental or combined including all oxidation states.

Wastewater samples must be handled, prepared, and analyzed by GC/MS in accordance with the U.S. EPA Methods 624 and 625 (October 26, 1984).

2. A sludge sample shall be collected concurrent with a wastewater sample and may be taken as a single grab of residual sludge. Sampling and analysis shall conform to U.S. EPA Methods 624 and 625 unless the Permittee requests an alternate method and it has been approved by the Department.

3. Cyanide, phenols, and oils shall be taken as grab samples. Oils shall be hexane soluble or equivalent, and should be measured in the influent and effluent only.

C. Reporting of Monitoring Results

The Permittee shall include a summary of monitoring results in the Annual Pretreatment Report.

D. Local Limit Development

As sufficient data becomes available, the Permittee shall, in consultation with the Department, reevaluate their local limits in order to prevent pass through or interference. Upon determination by the Department that any pollutant present causes pass through or interference, or exceeds established biosolids standards, the Permittee shall establish new local limits or revise existing local limits as required by 40 CFR 403.5. In addition, the Department may require revision or establishment of local limits for any pollutant discharged from the POTW that has a reasonable potential to exceed the Water Quality Standards, Sediment Standards, or established effluent limits, or causes whole effluent toxicity. The determination by the Department shall be in the form of an Administrative Order.

The Department may modify this permit to incorporate additional requirements relating to the establishment and enforcement of local limits for pollutants of concern. Any permit modification is subject to formal due process procedures pursuant to state and federal law and regulation.

S7. RESIDUAL SOLIDS

Residual solids include screenings, grit, scum, primary sludge, waste activated sludge, and other solid waste. The Permittee shall store and handle all residual solids in such a manner so as to prevent their entry into state ground or surface waters. The Permittee shall not discharge leachate from residual solids to state surface or ground waters.

S8. ACUTE TOXICITY

A. Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity

The effluent limit for acute toxicity is no acute toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC).

The ACEC means the maximum concentration of effluent during critical conditions at the boundary of the zone of acute criteria exceedance assigned pursuant to WAC 173-201A-100. The zone of acute criteria exceedance is authorized in Section S1.B of this permit. The ACEC equals 4 percent effluent. Upon submittal to the Department of the Declaration of Construction of Water Pollution Control Facilities for completion of the treatment plant upgrades, the ACEC will equal 4.5 percent effluent.

In the event of failure to pass the test described in subsection B. of this section for compliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity, the Permittee is considered to be in

compliance with all permit requirements for acute whole effluent toxicity as long as the requirements in subsection C. are being met to the satisfaction of the Department.

B. Monitoring for Compliance With an Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity

The Permittee shall conduct monitoring to determine compliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity. The acute toxicity tests shall be performed using at a minimum 100% effluent, the ACEC, and a control. Acute toxicity testing shall follow protocols, monitoring requirements, and quality assurance/quality control procedures specified in this Section. Testing shall begin within 60 days of the permit effective date. A written report shall be submitted to the Department within 60 days after the sample date. The percent survival in 100 percent effluent shall be reported along with all compliance monitoring results.

Compliance monitoring shall be conducted once every year while flow blending is occurring and shall also be conducted quarterly with the first report due by **June 15, 2004**, at times when flow blending is not occurring using the species and protocols listed below:

1. Daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, *Daphnia pulex*, or *Daphnia magna* (48 hour static test, method: EPA/600/4-90/027F).

In the event the permit is extended after the five year permit term and no acute test has shown less than 65 percent survival in 100 percent effluent during the permit term, the permittee may petition the department to reduce the monitoring frequency to once per year.

The Permittee is in violation of the effluent limit for acute toxicity in subsection A. and shall immediately implement subsection C. if any acute toxicity test conducted for compliance monitoring determines a statistically significant difference in survival between the control and the ACEC using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001). If the difference in survival between the control and the ACEC is less than 10 percent, the hypothesis test shall be conducted at the 0.01 level of significance.

C. Response to Noncompliance With an Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity

If a toxicity test conducted for compliance monitoring under subsection B. determines a statistically significant difference in response between the ACEC and the control, the Permittee shall begin additional compliance monitoring within one week from the time of receiving the test results. This additional monitoring shall be conducted weekly for four consecutive weeks using the same test and species as the failed compliance test. Testing shall be conducted using a series of at least five effluent concentrations and a control in order to be able to determine appropriate point estimates. One of these effluent concentrations shall equal the ACEC and be compared statistically to the nontoxic control in order to determine compliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity as described in subsection B. The discharger shall return to the original monitoring frequency in subsection B. after completion of the additional compliance monitoring.

If the Permittee believes that a test indicating noncompliance will be identified by the Department as an anomalous test result, the Permittee may notify the Department that the compliance test result might be anomalous and that the Permittee intends to take only one additional sample for toxicity testing and wait for notification from the Department before completing the additional monitoring required in this subsection. The notification to the Department shall accompany the report of the compliance test result and identify the reason for considering the compliance test result to be anomalous. The Permittee shall complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection as soon as possible after notification by the Department that the compliance test result was not anomalous. If the one additional sample fails to comply with the effluent limit for acute toxicity, then the Permittee shall proceed without delay to complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection. The one additional test result shall replace the compliance test result upon determination by the Department that the compliance test result was anomalous.

If all of the additional compliance monitoring conducted in accordance with this subsection complies with the permit limit, the Permittee shall search all pertinent and recent facility records (operating records, monitoring results, inspection records, spill reports, weather records, production records, raw material purchases, pretreatment records, etc.) and submit a report to the Department on possible causes and preventive measures for the transient toxicity event which triggered the additional compliance monitoring.

If toxicity occurs in violation of the acute toxicity limit during the additional compliance monitoring, the Permittee shall submit a Toxicity Identification/Reduction Evaluation (TI/RE) plan to the Department-within 60 days after the sample date. The TI/RE plan shall be based on WAC 173-205-100(2) and shall be implemented in accordance with WAC 173-205-100(3).

D. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. All reports for effluent characterization or compliance monitoring shall be submitted in accordance with the most recent version of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* in regards to format and content. Reports shall contain bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods. If the lab provides the toxicity test data on floppy disk for electronic entry into the Department's database, then the Permittee shall send the disk to the Department along with the test report, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results.
2. Testing shall be conducted on 24-hour composite effluent samples. Samples taken for toxicity testing shall be cooled to 4 degrees Celsius while being collected and shall be sent to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab shall begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was ended.
3. All samples and test solutions for toxicity testing shall have water quality measurements as specified in Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* or most recent version thereof.

4. All toxicity tests shall meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions in the most recent versions of the EPA manual listed in subsection A. and Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. If test results are determined to be invalid or anomalous by the Department, testing shall be repeated with freshly collected effluent.
5. Control water and dilution water shall be laboratory water meeting the requirements of the EPA manual listed in subsection A or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The whole effluent toxicity tests shall be run on an unmodified sample of final effluent.
7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance monitoring in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the ACEC.
8. All whole effluent toxicity tests, effluent screening tests, and rapid screening tests that involve hypothesis testing and do not comply with the acute statistical power standard of 29 percent as defined in WAC 173-205-020 must be repeated on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.

S9. CHRONIC TOXICITY

A. Effluent Characterization

The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity testing on the final effluent. The two chronic toxicity tests listed below shall be conducted on each sample taken for effluent characterization.

Testing shall begin **June, 2004**.

Effluent testing for chronic toxicity shall be conducted quarterly for one year. A final summary report of the characterization data is due by **June 15, 2005**. The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity testing during effluent characterization on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent in order to determine appropriate point estimates. This series of dilutions shall include the ACEC. The Permittee shall compare the ACEC to the control using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance as described in Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001.

Chronic toxicity tests shall be conducted with the following two species and the most recent version of the following protocols:

Saltwater Chronic Toxicity Test Species		Method
Topsmelt	<i>Atherinops affinis</i>	EPA/600/R-95/136
Mysid shrimp	<i>Holmesimysis costata</i> or <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	EPA/600/R-95/136 or EPA/600/4-91/003

The Permittee shall use the West Coast mysid (*Holmesimysis costata*) for toxicity testing unless the lab cannot obtain a sufficient quantity of a West Coast species in good condition in which case the East Coast mysid (*Mysidopsis bahia*) may be substituted.

B. Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity

After completion of effluent characterization, the Permittee has an effluent limit for chronic toxicity if any test conducted for effluent characterization shows a significant difference between the control and the ACEC at the 0.05 level of significance using hypothesis testing (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001) and shall complete all applicable requirements in subsections C, D, and F.

If no significant difference is shown between the ACEC and the control in any of the chronic toxicity tests, the Permittee has no effluent limit for chronic toxicity and only subsections E and F apply.

The effluent limit for chronic toxicity is no toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the chronic critical effluent concentration (CCEC).

In the event of failure to pass the test described in subsection C, of this section, for compliance with the effluent limit for chronic toxicity, the Permittee is considered to be in compliance with all permit requirements for chronic whole effluent toxicity as long as the requirements in subsection D are being met to the satisfaction of the Department.

The CCEC means the maximum concentration of effluent allowable at the boundary of the mixing zone assigned in Section S1.B pursuant to WAC 173-201A-100. The CCEC equals 0.7 percent effluent. Upon submittal to the Department of the Declaration of Construction of Water Pollution Control Facilities for completion of the treatment plant upgrades, the CCEC will remain at 0.7 percent effluent.

C. Monitoring for Compliance With an Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity

Monitoring to determine compliance with the effluent limit shall be conducted once every year while flow blending is occurring and shall also be conducted quarterly at times when flow blending is not occurring for the remainder of the permit term using each of the species listed in subsection A on a rotating basis and performed using at a minimum the CCEC, the ACEC, and a control. The Permittee shall schedule the toxicity tests in the order listed in the permit unless the Department notifies the Permittee in writing of another species rotation schedule. The first chronic toxicity compliance monitoring report is due by **August 15, 2005**.

Compliance with the effluent limit for chronic toxicity means no statistically significant difference in response between the control and the test concentration representing the CCEC. The Permittee shall immediately implement subsection D if any chronic toxicity test conducted for compliance monitoring determines a statistically significant difference in response between the control and the CCEC using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001). If the difference in response between the control and the CCEC is less than 20 percent, the hypothesis test shall be conducted at the 0.01 level of significance.

In order to establish whether the chronic toxicity limit is eligible for removal from future permits, the Permittee shall also conduct this same hypothesis test (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001) to determine if a statistically significant difference in response exists between the ACEC and the control.

D. Response to Noncompliance With an Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity

If a toxicity test conducted for compliance monitoring under subsection C determines a statistically significant difference in response between the CCEC and the control, the Permittee shall begin additional compliance monitoring within one week from the time of receiving the test results. This additional monitoring shall be conducted monthly for three consecutive months using the same test and species as the failed compliance test. Testing shall be conducted using a series of at least five effluent concentrations and a control in order to be able to determine appropriate point estimates. One of these effluent concentrations shall equal the CCEC and be compared statistically to the nontoxic control in order to determine compliance with the effluent limit for chronic toxicity as described in subsection C. The discharger shall return to the original monitoring frequency in subsection C after completion of the additional compliance monitoring.

If the Permittee believes that a test indicating noncompliance will be identified by the Department as an anomalous test result, the Permittee may notify the Department that the compliance test result might be anomalous and that the Permittee intends to take only one additional sample for toxicity testing and wait for notification from the Department before completing the additional monitoring required in this subsection. The notification to the Department shall accompany the report of the compliance test result and identify the reason for considering the compliance test result to be anomalous. The Permittee shall complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection as soon as possible after notification by the Department that the compliance test result was not anomalous. If the one additional sample fails to comply with the effluent limit for chronic toxicity, then the Permittee shall proceed without delay to complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection. The one additional test result shall replace the compliance test result upon determination by the Department that the compliance test result was anomalous.

If all of the additional compliance monitoring conducted in accordance with this subsection complies with the permit limit, the Permittee shall search all pertinent and recent facility records (operating records, monitoring results, inspection records, spill reports, weather records, production records, raw material purchases, pretreatment records, etc.) and submit a report to the Department on possible causes and preventive measures for the transient toxicity event which triggered the additional compliance monitoring.

If toxicity occurs in violation of the chronic toxicity limit during the additional compliance monitoring, the Permittee shall submit a Toxicity Identification/Reduction Evaluation (TI/RE) plan to the Department. The TI/RE plan submittal shall be within 60 days after the sample date for the third additional compliance monitoring test. If the Permittee decides to forgo the rest of the additional compliance monitoring tests required in this subsection because one of the first two additional compliance monitoring tests failed to meet the chronic toxicity limit, then the Permittee shall submit the TI/RE plan within 60 days after the sample date for the first additional monitoring test to violate the

chronic toxicity limit. The TI/RE plan shall be based on WAC 173-205-100(2) and shall be implemented in accordance with WAC 173-205-100(3).

E. Monitoring When There Is No Permit Limit for Chronic Toxicity

Chronic toxicity testing shall continue to be conducted once every year while flow blending is occurring in accordance with the procedures and protocols outlined in subsections A and B of this section.

The Permittee shall also test the final effluent while flow blending is not occurring once in the last summer and once in the last winter prior to submission of the application for permit renewal. All species used in the initial chronic effluent characterization or substitutes approved by the Department shall be used and results submitted to the Department as a part of the permit renewal application process.

F. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. All reports for effluent characterization or compliance monitoring shall be submitted in accordance with the most recent version of Ecology Publication #WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* in regards to format and content. Reports shall contain bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods. If the lab provides the toxicity test data on floppy disk for electronic entry into the Department's database, then the Permittee shall send the disk to the Department along with the test report, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results.
2. Testing shall be conducted on 24-hour composite effluent samples. Composite samples taken for toxicity testing shall be cooled to 4 degrees Celsius while being collected and shall be sent to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab shall begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was ended. The lab shall store all samples at 4°C in the dark from receipt until completion of the test.
3. All samples and test solutions for toxicity testing shall have water quality measurements as specified in Ecology Publication #WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* or most recent version thereof.
4. All toxicity tests shall meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions in the most recent versions of the EPA manual listed in subsection A and Ecology Publication #WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. If test results are determined to be invalid or anomalous by the Department, testing shall be repeated with freshly collected effluent.
5. Control water and dilution water shall be laboratory water meeting the requirements of the EPA manual listed in subsection A or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The whole effluent toxicity tests shall be run on an unmodified sample of final effluent.

7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance monitoring in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the ACEC and the CCEC.
8. All whole effluent toxicity tests, effluent screening tests, and rapid screening tests that involve hypothesis testing, and do not comply with the chronic statistical power standard of 39 percent as defined in WAC 173-205-020, must be repeated on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.

S10. SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW ELIMINATION PROGRAM

Discharges from the Tacoma Central Wastewater Treatment Plant sanitary sewer collection system are not permitted and must be reported as noncompliance in accordance with Special Condition S3.E of this permit. The Permittee shall continue their sewer overflow elimination program to attain compliance with their NPDES Permit, Clean Water Act, Chapter 90.52 RCW, and Chapter 173-221 WAC. The program involves the replacement and rehabilitation of the Tacoma Central Plants wastewater collection system.

A. Sanitary Sewer Collection System Rehabilitation and Replacement Program

The Permittee shall continue the collection system replacement and rehabilitation program to eliminate excessive infiltration and inflow. This rehabilitation program shall be based upon achieving the following goals:

1. No raw sewage overflows or bypasses.
2. Removal of all excessive infiltration and inflow (I/I).
3. Eliminating bottlenecks in the collection system that are preventing the conveyance of flow to the treatment plant during high flow events.
4. The wastewater treatment plant routinely and consistently meets the effluent concentration limits contained in Condition S1 of this permit.
5. All water collected in the collection system must be conveyed to the treatment plant and receive secondary treatment in order to meet the effluent standards in Section S1 prior to discharge through the permitted discharge point.

B. Progress Reports

The Permittee shall provide the Department an annual progress report by **March 15**, of each year, with the first report due by **March 15, 2005**, that briefly describes its sewer overflow elimination program activities during the previous year. Each progress report shall include a description of the activities conducted during the previous year that work toward achieving the goals stated above and problems anticipated or encountered which might place the Permittee out of compliance with the terms of this permit.

S11. OUTFALL EVALUATION

The Permittee shall visually inspect the discharge location once per month and verify the integrity and continued function of the outfall line and diffuser at least once per year. The Permittee shall inspect the submerged portion of the outfall line and diffuser one year before the expiration date of the permit and submit the report along with the application for permit renewal. If conditions allow for a photographic verification, it shall be included in the report.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department shall be signed and certified.

- A. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official.
- B. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by the Department shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - 1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Department.
 - 2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)
- C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph B.2 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph B.2 above must be submitted to the Department prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

G2. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY

The Permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Department, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law:

- A. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.

- B. To have access to and copy - at reasonable times and at reasonable cost - any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
- C. To inspect - at reasonable times - any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.
- D. To sample or monitor - at reasonable times - any substances or parameters at any location for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act.

G3. PERMIT ACTIONS

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the permittee) or upon the Department's initiative. However, the permit may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 122.64 or WAC 173-220-150 according to the procedures of 40 CFR 124.5.

- A. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
 - 1. Violation of any permit term or condition.
 - 2. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.
 - 3. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.
 - 4. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes to water quality standards violations and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination [40 CFR Part 122.64(3)].
 - 5. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction, or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit [40 CFR Part 122.64(4)].
 - 6. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.
 - 7. Failure or refusal of the permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
- B. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the permittee requests or agrees:
 - 1. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state.
 - 2. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.
 - 3. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.

4. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.
 5. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR Part 122.62.
 6. The Department has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.
 7. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.
- C. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:
1. Cause exists for termination for reasons listed in A1 through A7 of this section, and the Department determines that modification or revocation and reissuance is appropriate.
 2. The Department has received notification of a proposed transfer of the permit. A permit may also be modified to reflect a transfer after the effective date of an automatic transfer (General Condition G8) but will not be revoked and reissued after the effective date of the transfer except upon the request of the new permittee.

G4. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION

The Permittee shall submit a new application, or a supplement to the previous application, along with required engineering plans and reports whenever a material change to the facility or in the quantity or type of discharge is anticipated which is not specifically authorized by this permit. This application shall be submitted at least 60 days prior to any proposed changes. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not relieve the Permittee of the duty to comply with the existing permit until it is modified or reissued.

G5. PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an engineering report and detailed plans and specifications shall be submitted to the Department for approval in accordance with Chapter 173-240 WAC. Engineering reports, plans, and specifications shall be submitted at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction unless a shorter time is approved by the Department. Facilities shall be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans.

G6. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

Nothing in this permit shall be construed as excusing the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

G7. DUTY TO REAPPLY

The Permittee shall apply for permit renewal by January 1, 2009.

G8. TRANSFER OF THIS PERMIT

In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanate, the Permittee shall notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Department.

A. Transfers by Modification

Except as provided in paragraph (B) below, this permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under 40 CFR 122.62(b)(2), or a minor modification made under 40 CFR 122.63(d), to identify the new Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

B. Automatic Transfers

This permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:

1. The Permittee notifies the Department at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date.
2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.
3. The Department does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit. A modification under this subparagraph may also be minor modification under 40 CFR 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement.

G9. REDUCED PRODUCTION FOR COMPLIANCE

The Permittee, in order to maintain compliance with its permit, shall control production and/or all discharges upon reduction, loss, failure, or bypass of the treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

G10. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall not be resuspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

G11. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

The Permittee shall submit to the Department, within a reasonable time, all information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee shall also

submit to the Department upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit [40 CFR 122.41(h)].

G12. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR

All other requirements of 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 are incorporated in this permit by reference.

G13. ADDITIONAL MONITORING

The Department may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order or permit modification.

G14. PAYMENT OF FEES

The Permittee shall submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by the Department.

G15. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of up to \$10,000 and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit shall incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to \$10,000 for every such violation. Each and every such violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

G16. UPSET

Definition – “Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of the following paragraph are met.

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that: 1) an upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset; 2) the permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset; 3) the Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Condition S3.E; and 4) the Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under S5 of this permit.

In any enforcement preceding the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

G17. PROPERTY RIGHTS

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

G18. DUTY TO COMPLY

The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

G19. TOXIC POLLUTANTS

The Permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

G20. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Condition, punishment shall be a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or by both.

G21. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES

The Permittee shall, as soon as possible, give notice to the Department of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, production increases, or process modification which will result in: 1) the permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b); 2) a significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged; or 3) a significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices. Following such notice, this permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

G22. REPORTING ANTICIPATED NON-COMPLIANCE

The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Department by submission of a new application or supplement thereto at least 180 days prior to commencement of such discharges, of any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit limits or conditions. Any maintenance of facilities, which might necessitate unavoidable interruption of operation and

degradation of effluent quality, shall be scheduled during noncritical water quality periods and carried out in a manner approved by the Department.

G23. REPORTING OTHER INFORMATION

Where the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

G24. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.